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THE MAINE CANVASS.

RIVAL MEETINGS AT PORTLAND. GEN. HAWLEY SPEAKS FOR THE RENOMINATION-18TS, AND GEN. CARY FOR THE LIBERALS-THE LATTER HAS THE LARGER AUDIENCE AND DELIVERS AN ABLE ADDRESS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) PORTLAND, Sept. 2.-The combat deepens and both parties are doing their level best with the means at hand. A base trick of the Grantites was unearthed to-night. A circular, purporting to be in the interest of the Democracy, has been sent out, making bogus appointments for Democratic speakers, to create annoyance and disappointment for the people. It shows the desperate straits to which the opposition is driven, and will help the Liberal cause in the end. Rival meetings were held here to-night. The Grant Republic cans occupied Fluent Hall, which holds about 1,000 people, and were addressed by Gov. Hawley. The hall was well filled, and the speech one of the best on that side for some time. They had engaged the only music in the city, and hoped to draw away from the great City Hall meeting, where the Liberals were to be addressed by the Hon. S. F. Cary of Onio, but the tide turned across the street, and Gen. Cary addressed one of the largest audiences of the campaign. The great hall was full and the occasion as were out and had a brilliant torchlight procession

Gen. Cary said that the real contest was between constitutional government and military despotism; that disintegration of the Union had been prevented by war, and that consolidation was now the peril to be avoided. The ship of State had avoided Seylla and was approaching Charybdis. It was no marvel that the Cabinct of Lincoln, the majority of the war Governors who summoned the hosts to the battle-field against Secession, the Senators who were the Republican leaders at the breaking out of the war, and nearly all the distinguished Union Generals, were opposed to the redicction of Grout. Only two Generals of national reputation are for Grant—Burnside, the hero of Fredericksburg, and Ben. Butler, the hero of Fort Fisher! A party that is held together only by the cohesive power of plunder falsely claims to have saved the Union. Its salvation and full restoration can only be secured by the overthrow of this Administration. It has shown that it is utterly incapable of reëstablishing home governments, bringing peace and reconciliation. Its continued existence depends on keeping alive war-engendered animosity. The leaders of the Grant party boast that we now have a strong Government. These are words pregnant with meaning, and should evoke serious thought Its strength is in its army of office-holders, its combina tions of capital, its military railroad and land-thleving Russia ins a strong government, but its strengt is in the magistrate, and not in the people. If a great and free people shall be able to overthrow this Administration thus intrenched, it will be the best illustration in the world's history of their capacity for self government. The speaker reviewed the Philadelphia latform, illustrated the so-called magnanimity of the Grant party toward the South, said that the bravery, courage, and endurance of the South entitled her people to some show of magnanimity, but that every act of the Administration party had been characterized by our rages, oppression, and wrong. Of whatever virtues that party could boast, magnanimity was not one of them.

He was very severe upon their professions of devotion to Civil Service Reform and their opposition to granting lands to railroads. What was good in the office-holders platform they had taken from that of Cincinnati, and

their practice gave the lie to their profession.

After speaking for more than two hours, rousing his hearers to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, he concluded as follows: The old Union men can trust the Sage of Chappaqua, for he has never faltered nor wavered in his devotion to the Union. Those lately in rebellion can trust him, for he is an illustrious exemplification of that sublime sentiment, "With charity for all and malice toward none." The lately enslaved can trust him, for he has been the life-long friend of the pressed. For more than thirty years this Na poleon of the press has advocated the emancienfranchisement of all and colors. The Democratic party can trust him, for he stands upon a platform every plank of which is Demoeratic. And that he is honest no man dare question. This party will support him, assured that if elected the Union will be restored on the basis of equal rights and privileges. Home governments will be reestablished and the pullbary will be the military will be subordinate to the civil power. . We can all vote for Horace Greeley, because we shall have an old-fashioned, honest administration of government, with all the powers, legislative, judicial, executive, each performing its legitimate functions.

The meeting was called to order by S. L. Carleton, esq., a Liberal Republican, and the Hon. Bion Bradbury was ing speech in the introduction of the speaker of the eve It was a demonstration that has put heart into the news from all sources continues good, and in some sections of the State it cannot be doubted that the Liberal are gaining a substantial triumph.

Banks will speak at Augusta on Saturday night next. There will be a great reception, and a large andience will undoubtedly be present. The situation is look ing bad for Blaine. His district will be very close,

A REVIEW OF THE FIELD.

THE OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF THE LIBERALS -ENCOURAGING RESULTS OF THE CAMPAIGN

PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PORTLAND, Aug. 31 .- The positions of the two parties engaged in the animated canvass now it progress in this State are sufficiently well defined to ad mit of a tolerably complete review of the relative strength of each, together with an enumeration of some of the elements which have entered into this most vigor ous of campaigns. The fight has been wholly an ur equal one. On the part of the Administration there was found a perfect organization, even to the minutest de tails-the prestige of success-and an unlimit ed amount of money. The Democrats, owing so many years of hopeless minority had practically no organization. This had to cted, and in the present instance, of a party con posed of two distinct elements, which it was necessary to bring together to work in unison for the accompli ment of a common purpose, made it a work of extrem difficulty. An organization has been effected, not nearly so perfect as the exigencies of the case demand, yet as good as under the circumstances could be secured. The work of getting the several districts into fighting shape was with the Liberals attended with great labor and de lay, for in many instances it was almost impossible t find who were the proper persons, authorized by the Committees, to take the work in hand. Personal visits had to be made in the various sections and responsible persons found to take charge of the In this manner the organization had to be started from the beginning, and worked up, and as a result there are still many sections in the State with either no organization at all, or at best a very imperfect one. The Administrationists, on the other hand, could call together in 24 hours representatives from every school district in the State, and, with the large sums of money which they have brought to bear in all parts of the State, have an organization perfect in all its ramifications. A minuteness of detail has also been adopted by the Grantites which has never been witnessed in any political contests in this State before. In every school dis trict, and every ward, representative Grantites have personally solicited signatures to papers wherein the signers bind themselves to sustain Grant and Per m, and those absolutely committed to the party being first obtained, these were used as a sort of moral leverage to influence the timid and thaiting among those suspected of disaffection. The use of money has been em-ployed in the same manner. Whenever a demonstration was to occur, the leaders would by such personal means get together as imposing an array of people as possible, securing absolute success beforehand. For instance, on the occasion of a recent torchlight procession to a neighboring town, scouts were sent out into the surrounding country within a radius of 14 or 15 miles, and as many men and boys as possible were secured to attend by offering free transportation to and from the place of meeting, together with a reward of \$1 per head for those who would carry a torch. In this manner a crowd of sople, irrespective of party, were brought together and participated for the consideration of the dollar and a

good time, and the parade was a very imposing one. The people of New-England are very slow to change of conviction, and seem scarcely to feel the mighty revolution which has so broken down the old party lines in the re conservative States of the South and West. They still have implicit confidence in the old Republican

party, and cannot believe it capable of anything bu good. Tell them that Republicanism has degenerated into Grantism, and that the party has, under its presen leaders, become corrupt, and they will receive your assertion with incredulity, while concerning the treatment of the South by the party under carpet-bagism they were at the beginning of the campaign absolutely rnorant. It was astonishing, a month ago, to hear in telligent and, in many instances, representative men solemnly inquire as to the degree of truth in the asset tions of the Liberals concerning the deplorable state of affairs in the South. But so soon as statements are substantiated with proofs and tangible arguments, and they begin to think. As a result the present canvass has partaken less of the "hurrah" element than any

previous one in this State, but crowds of carnest men,

with their suspicions aroused, have come together when-

ever a Liberal meeting was to be held, and would stand

for hours unprotected in the rain, or under the broiling sun, for the sake of learning the truth. To these statements the Grant men have advanced counter statements of the most preposterous character. They gravely inform intelligent men that Mr. Greeley has been a life-long Abelitienist, but Slavery being abelished, and Mr. Greeley ambitious, he has taken this opportunity to "slide off" into the Democratic party, and his election would entail such unhappy results as the assumption of the Rebel debt, the payment of the loss occasioned to Southern planters by the manumission of their slaves, and one speaker included the refusal to pay further pensions to the Northern soldiers and conferring the same upon the Confederate soldiers Notwithstanding their efforts the defection from the Administration party has been very great, much greater than those who do not live here and are not accustome to go among the people have any conception of. Their managers comprehend that it is large endanger their supremacy in State, and hence their ceaseless, untiring labor to overcome it. The majority in this State will suffer a large reduction from that of 1868, and many believe that it will be sufficiently imposing to secure the State for Greeley and Brown in November. Mr. Greeley's visi here was opportune, and had a most happy effect. The made in his favor upon the crowd which as sembled to receive him at Portland was surprising. The farmers seemed to be unanimous in his behalf. The defection among the Democrats claimed by the Grantites is practically nothing, amounting to scarcely more than one in 100, which would not amount to more than 500 or

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

the Democratic vote of 1868. By November the organ

ization will be more complete, and Grant's chances will

A FORTIFIED CONGRESSMAN - INFLUENCE OF MONEY IN ELECTIONS-HOW ENTHUSIASM IS MANUFACTURED-THE FORT SMITH RAILROAD SWINDLE-POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Augusta, Aug. 30. - It is a current saying mong the people here that Speaker Blaine owns this longress District. He has certainly been elected from it a great many times, and his long usage of the cutire monopoly of its Federal patronage has given him a great deal of power. In this county-Kennebec-ls situated quent paironage of the Government. And these and all the agencies of the central power at Washington are practically in the hands of Mr. Blaine. It is not an easy task, therefore, to dislodge such a man from his comfortable and fortified place in which he has grown fat and rich. His influence ramifies into every hamlet andifamily in the district, and, by using the machinery of the Government, he can control a very large voting ent, both in and out of his own imm Added to this, he is the Chairman of the Grant Centra Committee, and has influential voice in determining the disposition of speakers, funds, and all the appurtenances of an active political campaign. Whatever becomes other Congress Districts, you may be sure that the HIId is never neglected. The meeting which was to have been held here to-day is a good illustration of this style of management. A great and imposing demonstration must be held somewhere, and where was so suitable a place as Augusta, the capital of the State and the seat of The Man with a National Reputation, as he styles himself, Mr. Speaker Blaine ! The elements, however conspired against the Grantites; a storm made the pro-jected daylight mass meeting and evening torchlight procession impossible, and the \$10,000 which had been spent on the affair was worse than wasted, as the failure of the demonstration has left it still uncertain whether such a display as that which was promised could really be made here. Money is used liberally in this district, and our friends may as well understand that there is plenty of it for the benefit of Grantism. Not only do the Grant men hire torch-bearers and free excursion and oten away flags on condition that those who receive them shall hang them out to order, but they have raised the market price of purchasable votes. It is said that in this county the ruling rate is \$100, as

But notwithstanding this free use of money and gov ernmental influence, Blaine is having a very hard time of it. Personally, he is not at all popular, and his enormous conceit has made him many enemies in his own party. His overbearing manners and trascible temper go far to counterbalance the value of his more material resources. People here say that he "gets mad" whenever he attempts to speak in public. He was probably mad when he said at Ellsworth, a few weeks ago, tha se who railed against Grant for his gift-taking ough to be tarred and feathered. Mr. Blaine has denied this utterance, but it has been so conclusively proved that he did say it that his denial has no effect whatever here where his passionate temper and economy of the truth are well known. Last night, again, being much irritated at the appearance of a caricature of himself escaping through the window from Gen. Butler, which had justhen appeared in an evening paper here, The Liberal Republican, he called hard names in a speech which he made in response to a serenade. He had something to say about his opponents being blackguards and ruffians, which was not allowed to appear next day i print. A more serious matter is the connection of Mr Blaine with the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad swindle. THE TRIBUNE lately called attention to thi Arkansas, because somebody had stolen the money that was to have built it. Four or five kinds of bonds were issued by the company, and Mr. Blaine, it is said peddled out a good many of them in this vicinity and at Belfast. They proved to be worthless, or nearly so and in some instances, at least, Mr. Blaine was obliged to refund the money. At any rate, this is the version of the affair which is explicitly given here, and now that attention is again called to this swindle, people will naturally ask why and how the Speaker became mixed

This Congress District is made up of the counties of Kennebec, Lincoln, Somerset, and a part of Knox. Blaine had a majority of 2,320 in 1870, but in 1888, the Presidential year, when a larger vote was polled, he had about 3,500 majority. That part of Knox County which is in this district usually gives about 500 Democratic majority, and Somerset and Lifecoln generally, but not always, give small Democratic majorities. This year the full Democratic vote and a large reënforcement of Lib-eral Republicans will be given to Thos. S. Lang, the Liberal candidate, a man of irreproachable character, ability, and worth, and of Republican antecedents. But Kennebec, the other remaining county in the dis trict, is the stronghold of Grantism, and, as above shown, is closely manipulated by Blaine. In 1868 he had 3,213 majority in this county alone, being almost as much as that of the whole district. In 1870 he had 1,907; but this year, if all signs hold good, he will come into Kennebec County with a majority of at least 2,000 against him to overcome. This estimate is a careful and trust worthy one, and shows how hardly Mr. Blaire is pressed and how close is the contest. Just what reduction will be made of his old-time majority in this county, and how potential, does not appear as yet. But it is evident that vigorous work in the right direction could carry this district against the Speaker, and thus secure a victory which, under the circumstances, would be second in importance only to the defeat of Perham for Governor. But a few days remain before election, and we shall see se and important contest is to be decided in favor of Liberalism or Grantism.

CONGRESS NOMINATIONS.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 2.-The Grant Republicans of this district to-day nominated John W. Kilinger for Congress. He is also the nominee of the

Labor Reformers for the same position. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of the IVth District have nominated Warter

D. Mitchell for Congress.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1872.

THE STRAIGHT-OUTS.

GRANT'S LOUISVILLE CONVENTION. ORRY CROWD OF 200 UNKNOWN MEN-THE GREAT BLANTON GETS INTO A FIGHT IN A HOTEL-DUNCAN'S OPEN BOAST THAT HE WOULD SELL OUT TO THE PARTY WHICH WOULD GIVE HIM MOST MONEY - O'CONOR AND ADAMS THE PROBABLE TICKET. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2.-Neighboring towns have contributed meager groups of strangers, who, on close inquiry, own themselves attendants upon Col. Duncan's Convention. If a general estimate were put upon a majority of those who wander aimlessly about the streets, say from 150 to 200 in number, it would be that they had Wintered and Summered at the public tap, and discussed politics through inverted whisky glasses. They are not, as a whole, models of political crusaders, nor is Col. Duncan, take him all in all, the model of a political man; yet he is displaying all the weakness of his charneter now, as the end of his comedy comes with its be ginning. His strut and swell and swagger are inde scribably comic, and he speaks and acts as if the rather guilible gentlemen who came here at his invitation, and who are paid out of his funds, were fairly his own private property. A case in point. The repre sentative of THE TRIBUNE applied to him, as the only representative authority, for tickets of admission to the perfors' table for THE TRIBUNE force. He curtly refused to give more than one ticket, and began a vehicuent tirade which had no sort of relevance to the case at issue. It is too bad to make this story wholly of one map; but so far there is nothing here but this preposterous creature, and whatsoever fruits may be bornedy this gathering are first flavored by the lordly Duncan. He moved about to-day in much grandeur, whispering with various purple-nosed satellites who have suddenly appeared as delegates from places that refuse their local habitation and names. In the coarse of his journeyings he came into the Galt ouse about moon, and moved about the numerous ro

tundas, shunned by the gentlemen present, who

markedly ignored him. Presently he confidently approached a group consisting of Gen. Geo. A. Custer and Dr. J. L. Keller, an eminent and widely-known physician of this city, and one or two others. These gentle men were not at first aware of Duncan's intrusion, and continued their conversation, which, it seems, was about Duncan and his rabble, and not very flattering to the affair or its projector. Duncan interrupted by apologizing for his lameness, pointing to his foot, which s badly swollen from a prolonged attack of the gout. Gen. Custer replied satirically, "You'll be lamer than that next week," Whereupon Duncan warmly respended, taking the hint, "My Convention will be a great success. You don't know how big a thing his. It is," he added, braggingly flinging his head back the biggest thing that has happened on this co In point of time, perhaps," said Custer. "It will last three days, and make up in time what it lacks in importance." Dr. Keller, with scarcely concealed conempt, inquired pointedly of Duncan if he had noticed the general appearance of the delegates who had arrived this morning. Duncan answered shortly: "I only know that, in the delegation from New-York, there are ten men who represent \$10,000,000. I call those pretty heavy men. Yes," responded Dr. Keller, "the same sort of weight that Grant has in the campaign." Gen. Custer added: You may be sure there is money in the business, or Daucan would not be interested. Wheever knows your address, Duncan, knows that." Duncan, not attempt ng to deny, responded boastfully: "I have been offered \$500,000 to break up this Convention." "Then," interrupted Gen. Caster, " "it is only fair to presume the other side has given you a bigger amount to play your play out." Duncan, upon this, grew restive, and said, with an affectation of dignity; " My character is as good as yours," and added some incoherent sentence about not being bought and sold, which was not fully

caught by the listeners. Meantime the excited voice and restive manner of Duncan had drawn quite a group, and the conversation continued. Gen Custer, looking squarely at Duncan, said, loudly enough for all to hear: "I am not discussing your character, Sir, and have not referred to it parties arly, but now that you have thrust yourself in here and called up the issue, I can establish, by unimpeach-able testimony, and without going out of this building, that you have openly stated that this whole move ment was a question of bargain and sale, and that for your part, if there was going to be any sale, you were going to sell to the party that would pay the big ody expected the choleric Duncan to answer this scan dalous exposure with a blow. Nothing of the sort hap pened. His flaccid skin became for a moment suffused with what might years ago have been a blush, and his voice grew quavering and husky as he responded, with whoever he is, he is a liar." "Don't be so fast," Inter rupted Gen. Custer. Dancan in great irritation re eated, growing more assured, "Whoever told you, was liar." Dr. Keller, who latterly had taken no part in the dialogue, here interposed. "Col. Duncan, I am the man who is responsible for Gen. Custer's statement, and you must now take back squarely the assertion that it is a lie, for you know it is strictly the truth, Col. Duncan, turning quite livid, said, determinedly ropping his eyes to the floor, "I will not take it back." Thereupon Dr. Keiler, losing his temper, struck him quarely in the face, and Dencan, grappling his adverary, raised a chair, but before he could use it the

rowd interfered and the melee was ended. The statement and conversation referred to by Gen. uster took place in Cincinnati, on the first day of the Liberal Convention, and was held by himself, Dr. Keller, and Col. Duncan. The latter at that time made the tatement above quoted by Gen. Custer, that the ques posed to go where he could get the biggest price, or nore literally, Duncan stated that the coalition of the Liberal Republicans and the Democrats constituted a mere bargain and sale of the Democratic party, and, for his part, he would allow

man to sell him. If he was sold, he would want to know price and would sell to that party which would pay the biggest price, and that he believed that Grant would pay a larger price than any party named. In a body of reputable men such a scandal as this would at once ren der its prime mover an object of execration and disdain. Not so with this lax and notorious gathering. Mr. Dun-can bathed his wounds, changed his ruffled plumage, and appeared with the Apollo Hall magnates shortly after, serene and expectant as before, and never a blush that he was made to swallow so disagreeable a dose as his own windy words. A pretty intelligent idea can be formed of the immaculate men who have made this Democratic hegira when it is known that extra police have been detailed to watch the hotels, and the proprietor of the Galt House, Mr. Johnson, has a battalio posted in his corridors. Such an irruption has probably never been witnessed in a political assemblage, and the mysterious part is no one knows where most of them come from. Dozens of telegrams are pouring into The Courser-Journal office declaring that men coming here representing themselves as delegates from sections of Kentucky and Tennessee never owned residence in those places and never voted there.

Fragments of delegations have arrived from New York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Alabama, Missisolppi, and Tennessee, and yet there is an utterly barren field as to systematic action. Chauncey Burr, who embodies the "Straight" principle of New-Jersey, is slowly weakening, and may not be coaxed into the full designs of the managers of the Convention. The brag and swagger that sustained Duncan while the project was yet a matter of speculation, seem to have deserted him at the last mo ment, and the machinery of the Convention is hitching at every turn. The metal of the assemblage is probably a disappointment to him, for thus far there are no men of any sort of reputable prominence procurable for the figure-heads of organization. Probably two-thirds of all that are expected are here, say 200, and with them no sort of a show can be made; so the policy seems to be to-night to wait until inspiration comes from the invisible powers that have so far presided over this curious

'The "Straight" organ started by Duncan came out this evening with a college boy salutatory, eloquent of its coriously intemperate editor, in which is a vast deal of political wisdom sounding suspiciously like an abridge ment of Alex. H. Stephens's interminable essays. Coniderable light is thrown on the purpose of the pending Convention, and it is distinctly stated that Chas. O'Conor and J. Proctor Knott are to be the candidates. J. P. Knott will be recalled as the Kentucky Congressman who made a facetious speech on Duiuth, and was laughed into good-natured notoriety. He will be considerably

surprised at this unexpected nomination, as he is now a pronounced supporter of Greeley, and will be the Gree ley candidate for Congress in his district, where he is sure of election. The Journal, as the exponent of the Straight movement, dwells on the platform as the principal work of the day, and to this end invokes the tried wisdom of the true Democratic party and the earnes. attention of the American people. Here is the editor's

idea of what this Utopian document is to be: idea of what this Utopian document is to be:

This should be widely different from these things called platforms which of late political parties have adopted to amuse or to mislead people. We want and must have a platform, every article, and word, and line of which will be clearly, boidly, and unmistaliably Democratic—Democratic after the old Jeffersonian text, and such as the Republicans or Democrats of 1798 would not have been ashamed of, Ordinary politicians, demagogues, and place-hunters are not the men for such a work as this, and if such or any who are superficial or not fully competent to the task should be selected for it, the result will be a whist, wash, ill-directed string of political platitudes meaning anything or nothing, something which will be neither fowl, help, or flesh, and altogether unfit to submit to a thinking Democratic public.

The crowd to whom such stuff as this is addressed sug-

gosts a comment. Among the delegation from New whose photographs he has in the thieves' gallery, and the character of the leader of the Arkansas delegation, who was put in prison yesterday for false pretenses, not a bad type of a good following of this unsightly ang. That persevering man applied to Dr. Keller to day to sign a bond for his release, but on demanding his surelies at Little Rock, it was found that he referred to Page and McDonald, two notorious office-holders. Another member of this same delegation admitted in an unguarded moment last night that he had never voted Democratic ticket in his life, and hardly knew how edging that he was hired to come. This is all dismal and trifling staff, and unworthy of notice, but this is the spirit and character of this gathering, and as such, can't well be omitted in the general grouping of events.

There is absolutely nothing in the character, motives ersonal bearings, or past record of any one man here to inspire a strong feeling of any sort. The prevalen dea among moderate men who bold aloof attribute only the most irnoble purposes and the basest ends to the participants. But asule from this estimate, there is bsolutely no germ of intelligible purpose beyond the clorifying of a political schemer. The only vestige of ss that I met among all the delegates was in a part of a little squad of holling Labor Reformers led by John Siney, the leader of the coal strikes two years ago in Pennsylvania, who declares that the laboring men are seeking a platform and not a candidate, tha both Cincinnati and Philadelphia deny them that, and that, if the Straight-outs will accord them this, they will east the destinics of the labor men with them Denied recognition here, they will vote for Greeley or Grant, as may seem best when the time comes

-The several conclaves have broken, and the outlines of to-morrow's purposes begin dimly to fore developed that Judge Spaiding of the Apollo delegation has a letter from Charles O'Conor, which will con nearly an hour in reading, but its exact purport is held a profound secret. It is to be presented to the Convention as soon as the preliminary operations will permit. It is leading people who have just arrived that the letter is favorable to the pretensions of the gathering, since a ticket is generally fixed upon among the New-York ers, embracing Charles O'Conor for President and John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts for Vice Provident. Henry Gilsey is responsible for this rather doubtful combination. What sympathy or authority they have from Mr. Adams is not known, but the only men who talk coherently on the matter cling to this persist ently, and offer only the vaguest rumors for their faith. On the business of organization Chauncey Burr is strongly urged for Temporary Chairman, although Brick Pomercy has his adherents who demand a prominen place for him in the deliberations. Judge Spalding is rerarded as the probable Permanent Chairman, with James O'Brien as Chairman of the National Committee. The bills and announcements for the meeting style it "The Naional Democratic Convention," and gravely ape all the formulas commensurate with that assumpt lelegates-and it is claimed that 22 States are now represented-it is affirmed have decided unanimously of O'Coner and Adams, and the only work before the body s the making of a platform, and to this all the literary egal, and constructive skill of such delegates as do no embody the characteristics of O'Brien's bruisers will be devoted. It is the declared purpose to frame a docu ment that would suit the Democracy of '98, and there is strong probability that the effort would be a success nd that only the men of '98 will support it.

To-night the forces on hand have been reënforced by delegates from the Long Branch Conference and the other wing of the Labor Reformers, and last, but by no means least in force, the irropressible Geo. F. Train, ho keeps up his combative character by de veman suffrage people are here, but there are premonitory symptoms of that invariable accompaniment of large political gatherings. Wheresoever men are gathered together in large numbers, there are women also, and places are reserved for Miss Anthony or her representatives. On the whole the situation ha visibly changed, and the large delegation from New-York has inspired something like animation in the drooping newspaper men and not less foriorn delegates who have been patiently waiting since Saturday for something to turn up. Two Conventions will be held to-morro straight State Convention at 12 to send delegates to the straight National Convention in the same room an hour

tter. The O'Conor-Adams ticket is eageraly seized upon by the delegates and much enthusiasm is expressed for its adoption. It is somewhat of a damper, however, that Mr. Adams has foreseen such a contingency and declined positively to have anything to do with the business This, however, is not generally known and the high spirits are sustained on the bare hope. The O'Conor letter is scaled, and no one knows the con tents; but from all that, I can gather from the men in intimate relations with O'Conor and his representatives he gives the rabble who strive to drag him into the storm but little encouragement. Indeed, one well-in formed Democrat told me that it would be a "bom shell which would send Duncan and his bummers sky-

MR. O'CONOR'S LETTER TO THE LOUISVILLE

CONVENTION. It is known that Mr. O'Conor has written a letter to the Louisville Convention, expressing, in terms more or less guarded (according to the different reports of it), his sympathy with the objects of the Convention but peremptority deciming, under any eircumstances to accept its nomination. Mr. O'Conor's most intimate personal and political friends in New-York were stounded at finding that he was willing to go even to

John Foster, President of the Atlas National ank of Boston, died on Sunday of apoplexy.
...The New-England Fair at Lowell, Mass. A fire, on Sunday, at Middletown, Ohio, de-royed the Ningara Paper Mills, owned by Wardlow, Thomas & Co. The is 1s 442,000; insurance, 432,000.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

O'Baidwin, the pugilist, was arrested in Phila-a yestendar, and placed under #5,000 bail to keep the peace and gage in a fight within the limits of the county.

of engage in a birt witten to enumeration is contemplated.

A great public demonstration is contemplated Dubins against the occupation of Rome by the Italian Government of the supersesion of religious orders in altaly. The Capitol Commissioners at Albany have fe a new contract for grantle with the Hallowell Grantle Company at 35 a cubic foot, the proprietors of the Vermont quarry having falled until their contract at 55 cents a foot.

...The horses attached to a steam fire engine, at any, ran away, resterday, and pinned into a dock. The driver, Anal McGrau, retained his position on the seat, and was carried into the re with the steamer. He was taken out unburt, but the horses were The Secretary of the Treasury has called for

demption of the three per cent temporary loan certificates, as to 5,000 of Nos. 4,154 to 4,114, inclusive, and 10,000 of Nos. 4,574 amounting is the aggregate to \$1,500,990, on which interest will 0ct. 31, 1772. .The Attorney-General of the United States has decided that, under the head of mineral deposits, mineral lands of ever kind, nature, or description can be entered, and therefore to mond mines, under certain restrictions made by law, are in like

people of the Texan and Mexican frontiers denying complicity in t ie thefts and appealing to their general good opinion. He charg a Polacios who was recently commander of Matamoros with making

The case of William S. Kimball and Rufus

MORE ABOUT BLOOMINGDALE

A WEEK'S EXPERIENCE IN THE QUIET

"SECOND-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE" FOR COM-PULSORY BOARDERS—FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE TREATMENT—A CLEAR PROFIT ON THE WEEKLY INCOME OF \$947 A WEEK—ANXIETY OF THE PHYSICIANS TO GET RID OF PATIENTS FOR WHOM WRITS OF HABEAS HAVE BEEN SECURED.

THE TRIBUNE reporter who visited Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum to investigate the internal condition of the institution had passed four days in " the Lodge" devoted to the reception of the worst patients. During that time, on Friday, Aug. 16, the building had been visited by two Governors of the institution, who had made only a hasty tour of observation through Hall XI. The reporter, the latest patient, was not even noticed, although he had purposely seated himself on a bench in the hall, so as to see all that was done. The inspection of the hall did not occupy we minutes, and the reporter was informed that t 3 names of the patients, as reported by the keepers, were merely verified by the Governors. This, moreover, was the only visit, other than by the physicians, during the entire stay of THE TRIBUNE reporter in both buildings.

It must be stated also that, although three or four of the more quiet patients on this hall had been permitted to pass into the front-yard and to walk about with the attendants, the reporter who, trusting alone to the haggard appearance which the first two days' mental and physical exertion had given, did not simulate insanity, was never permitted to leave the building. This was perhaps proper enough in so recent an arrival, but the poor, old, childish Englishman, H--n, was not seen to leave the ball; nor the German, S-, afflicted with softening of the brain; nor the tall young man, L-, of whom the keeper, Townsend, told the reporter such a filthy story; nor the old and palsied V-. The friends of these patients perhaps pay just as much for their maintenance as THE TRIBUNE paid for its

TRANSFERRED TO QUIET WARDS.

Late in the afternoon of Sunday, Aug. 18, Dr Burrill and a young friend entered Hall XI. The reporter was soon after informed that he was to be at once transferred to Hall V., in the other building. As he had seen everything which he could expect to find on the hall, he hailed the news with pleasure He proceeded to his cell, and, having obtained on of his satchels, which, contrary to rule, he was told, had been kept in his room, he was conducted by the tall Townsend across to the other building, and was signed a room on Hall V., the second floor.

His room adjoined the stairway, and was in great ontrast to the cell which he had just quitted. It had two clothes-presses, a bureau, two beds, a small table, and washstand. The floor was covered with a carpet of cheerful colors. The attendant, Sweetman, throughout the entire stay of the reporter, occupied one of the beds in his room. He always treated the "patient" civilly, and never failed to respect his harmless wishes when it was not necessary to " see the doctor."

The supper bell was sounded early after the reporter's arrival, in fact before he took formal pos ession of his room. He proceeded by way of the stairs to the eating-room on the ground floor, and was permitted to take the seat at the table of attendant Bradley which he had before occupied during his first meal in the institution. The comparative cleanliness of the dining-room, which had never been thought of before, was now seen. The stay in Hall XI. is sufficient to make anything palatable, if clean and served up on white linen and china. Although there was no difference in the bill of farethe reporter was assured that the same fare identically was served at both buildings-in the present in stance the accompaniment of cups, saucers, milk sugar, butter and side dishes made the meals vastly more enjoyable. The attendants, also, of whom there were three in the southern and two in the northern dining-rooms, were polite, if not perhaps as obliging in a few instances as they should have been. Evident partiality manifested by Bradley for a certain patient was unprofessional. The great and crowning fault of two-thirds of the meals at this as well as the other hall was that the bill of fare partook of a sameness which detracted greatly from the otherwise good credit of the culinary management. The insects which the reporter had found in the sugar bowl on his first supper in this place were never present afterward during his stay. The amount of food dealt out by the attendants was scarcely sufficient for any convalescing patient. Although th patients did not dine a la carte, the following bills of-fare are reproduced from a careful record made of the meals. The fact must be recalled that the food was placed on the plates by the attendants, and as a rule no more was to be had. Exceptions in the case of meat are remembered, but none as regards pies, puddings or fish. This looks gayer at \$20 per

SUNDAY, AUG. 25.

Breakfast,—Cold sheed ham, bread, butter and coffee.

Dinner.—Cold sliced ham, two boiled potatoes, slices
omatoes, bread and one piece of pie. No butter, coffee

omators, meaning of the control of t

MONDAY, AUG. 28.

Breakfast.—Cold sliced yeal, bread, butter, cracked rice

r wheat, coffee.

Dinner.—Roast beef, blane mange, raw to natoes, potaces boiled in the skin, bread and butter. The reporter was discharged so soon after supper that he had no time to make the entries. If further proof be wanting the fact might be

noted that a system of appropriating the food of others before or even after their arrival prevailed to considerable extent. One instance, although of trivial importance in itself, is interesting as showing the lack of proper attention on the part of the man Bradley. Some dessert placed to the right of the reporter's plate on one occasion was seized by venerable patient known as " Count" F---, who sat on his right. The attendant never as much as referred to the matter. Soup, one of the most nutritious and easiest made dishes in any boarding-house menu, was never served during the reporter's stay in either hall; pie only three times, and then a second piece refused.

AMUSEMENTS, COMFORTS, AND PRIVILEGES, Returning to the floor above, a billiard-room was seen in which a game was going on. It was well lighted, and appeared to be the source of real enjoyment. The settees in the hall were cane-seated and of a very different order from those in the other building. In the room assigned to THE TRIBUNE reporter, the chairs were cane-seated. The doors of e room on Hall V are not locked during the night. There seems to be a desire on the part of the keepers that the doors stand partly open, and whenever the door sopposite a gas-jet on the hall, innumerable musketoes are attracted to it. There are no musketo nets.

After a breakfast, consisting of an allowance of meat, bread, butter, cracked wheat and coffee, the patients re pair again to their respective halls. Some seek the billiard-room, others the library, while many prefer to sit noodily in the halls or pace up and down the halls, frequently halting at a window to look out upon the Hudson River scenery at the foot of the hill. THE LIBRARY.

The library is situated at the south-western corner of Hall V, directly over the billiard room, and is an apart ment about 20 feet wide by 35 feet long. The floor is covered with oil cloth and the walls are hung with sev eral pictures. The book case contains an extensive col lection of the foreign and a few American Reviews. Not that the sets are by any means complete, but there are many valuable books. Yet it is a ques whether such Reviews as the Westminster and North American contain reading matter of a class to be enjoyed by persons of weak A supply of illustrated papers, even though an assessment was made for the purpose, would he had committed a sane man to an ines

be more welcome and enjoyable. Car, draughts, and backgammon are provided for the amusement of the patients. A large table is in the library, at which the patients can write, if, by "seeing the doctor," they can secome possessed of the materials. A newspaper is furnished daily, except Sunday, on each hall, and several patients pay for and receive papers of their own. The library, as well as the billiard-room, is for the common

use of the patients of the three halls.

This is situated on the third story, next to the roof and is in many respects the most desirable location for a patient's room in the entire building. A strip of carpet s stretched along the center of the hall. On this floor is found a comfortable sitting-room, tastefully carpeted and furnished. As in the library, a rocking-chair to to be seen, and generally has an occupant. Tale is a source of great comfort to the patients. The walls of this cozy room are hung with pictures, and the view from its windows is one of great range as well as eauty. The class of patients occupying this hall was, the reporter understood, different from those o the other floors, but he could not distinguish any very marked characteristic

THE CHANGE OF A WEEK.

When the reporter was established in Hall V., he found mirror in the wash-room, and was almost frightened at he change which had taken place. Although sick for a time in New-Orleans, he had returned in perfect health. Now he was pale and haggard. Such was the effect four days of life in the lodge had on a sane man. How much worse would it be on un insane man who had beld ntervals!
DR. BURRILL'S OPINION OF THE CASE.

On Aug. 20, six days after the commitment of the eporter, one of the friends who had consucted him to the Asylum entered the corridor of the institution, and nquired for the physician in charge. Dr. Surrill received the visitor courteously, and , ded him seduously with questions which sould have been asked at the previous interesew. He amply compensated, however, for his want of curi osity at Ithe outset by his inqualtiveness in the p sent lustance, and the visitor was rigidly cross-examiregard to the patient's history and disposition, a well as the circumstances under which mental disorder had been manifested. The patient was improving, Dr. Burrill intimated, and had so far recovered that be had seen removed from the excited wards.

The visitor expressed genuine surprise on being acquainted with the fact of his friend having been placed here at all. The patient was quiet and harmless on the evening when he had been left in the institution. Rad his symptoms changed, and had violence been mani-

No; he had not been violent, but excessively nervous and excitable, manifesting a desire to write to his friends and to leave the institution, and indulging in extravagant language. A HARMLESS LETTER STOPPED.

He was convalescing slowly, Dr. Burrell stated, in the quiet wards, but it he were allowed to withdraw from the asylum and return to the city, in his opinion, he would in all probability have a relapse and be much worse han he was when he entered the institution. He had written a letter to his uncle requesting his removal from

loomingdale, but this letter had not been posted. Patients were not at liberty then, the friend asked, to orrespond with their relatives and friends ?

CORRESPONDENCE NOT ENCOURAGED. Well, they were not strictly prohibited. Many patients ancied that they were perfectly rational, or that they were greatly abused, and their friends should not be needlessly alarmed by thoughtless letters nor the Board of Governors be troubled with imaginary griovances Patients were allowed to write when they pleased, but the officers of the Asylum exercised caution in sending

the letters. The visitor then expressed his desire to see the patient. Dr. Burrill demurred on the round that relatives alone were accorded the privilege as rule. The visitor urged that he had accompanied the patient to the Asylum, and that he was entitled to the privilege of seeing his friend. Dr. Burrill stated that the young wan was in no condition to bear excitement or to converse with any one at any length. The young man's vnele, be thought, was the only one who should be allowed that

privilege. The visitor urged his suit strenuously, and after many words gained his point, but only on the condition that he would not remain with the patient mor than five minutes, and that he would avoid exciting Dr. Burrill, after cautioning his guest not to give the patient money, postage-stamps, or medicine surrep-titiously, instructed an attendant to show the way to the patient's room. The attendant informed a keeper that the visitor would talk with the patient for five minutes. After the termination of the interview, the visitor returned to Dr. Burr'il's office, and asked him what message should be delivered to the patient's uncle. The doctor said the patient was gaining, but should

pervousness, and a relapse would probably follow. The patient's uncle should allow him to remain by all means, nd should pay no attention to any letters which he THE KIND OF LETTERS INTERCEPTED.

The letter referred to above which Dr. Burrill removed rom a closet, where it had doubtless been laid away for all time, was, after the above injunction, handed to the friend for delivery. It had then been detained more than 24 hours, and, according to Dr. Burrill's own state

NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 19, 1872.

My Dear Uncle: I am now so very much better that, as your family have now returned, I hope you will come for me at once or send Mr. F—— with letter of authority.

Dr. Burrill and the attendants have been very kind.
I am, your neph., Julius Chambers.

ment of rules, would never have been posted. Here is a

THE LAST DAYS IN BLOOMINGDALE. The patient's relative, to whom word had been sent, called two days afterward, and, with great difficulty. btained permission for the reporter to walk out on the grounds. It was only after the uncle's assuming entire sibility to the doctor for the return of the patient that the reporter took his first and only walk around the grounds of Bloomingdale. It is hardly necessary to state for the doctor's information at this late day that his fears were groundless and that he could not have hired the "patient" to run away. Having strayed off to a bench where the conversation could be safely pro-ceeded with, the reporter narrated some of his trials in the "Lodge," and spoke of the great contrast in the building in which he was at that time imprisoned. He was informed that the habeas wa to be served on the following day. He then returned to Hall V. Mr. Townsend, the attorney, being out of town, however, delayed the filing of the writ until Saturday, Aug. 24.

SPRINGING THE TRAP. It had been charged that some one was employed or aired to inform the physician in charge of the institution by telegraph whenever habeas corpus proceedings were brought in the Supreme Court, and that patients for whom writs had been procured were removed from the Asylum before the papers were served. Although this charge was not regarded as well founded. It was determined to test the question. Accordingly on Aug. 24, the following writ of habeas corpus was applied for and granted by Judge Barrett:

following writ of nancess corpus was applied for and granted by Judge Barrett:

The People of the State of New-York.—To Dr. David Tilton Brown, Superintending Physician of the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, at Bloomingdale, New-York, or the Physician in charge of said Asylum temporarity:

WE COMMAND YOU, That You have the body of Julius Chambers, by you impresoned and detained, as it is said.

Chambers, by you impresoned and detained, as it is said.

Hab. Corpus: said imprisonment and deteation, by County: whatsoever name he shall be called or Chambers of said court, then holding the Charged, before one of the Judges of Seal. our Supreme Court, then holding the Chambers of said Court, in the City Hall (new Court-house), in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 27th day of August, inst., at 104 o'clock, to do and receive what shall then and there be considered concerning him: and have you then there this writ.

WITNESS, the Hon. Daniel P. Ingraham, Chief Judge of the Supreme Court (Cirst District), the 24th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. By the Court.

Chas. E. Loew, Clerk.

John D. Townsend, Attorney.

JOHN D. TOWNSEND, Attorney. INTERVIEW WITH DR. BROWN This writ was granted soon after the Court opened.

out was not served upon Dr. Brown until late in the afternoon by Morris W. Hart, the attorney's messenger. At a still later hour the patient's friend who had accompanied him to the Asylum called upon Dr. Brown, and was informed that habeas corpus proceedings had been instituted. The visitor inquired what course would be taken in the matter, and was informed that a return would be made and the young man produced in Court unless the writ were withdrawn by the coustal who had sued it out. Dr. Brown stated that it would probably be disagreeable for the patient's probably be disagreeable for the patient's uncle to have the ease made public, and to hear the risk of having it announced in the newspapers that